

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market continues active and strong, and the number of buyers is rapidly increasing. Orders are coming in from the interior, under the stimulus of the increased railway earnings, the settled aspect of our foreign relations and a revival of confidence in the stability of values.

At the early session of the open board, New York Central sold at 97 1/2, Erie 80, Reading 81 1/2, Michigan Southern 79 1/2, Cleveland and Pittsburg 81 1/2, Northwestern 81 1/2, preferred 64 1/2, Fort Wayne 84 1/2, Terre Haute 55.

At the one o'clock session the market was active, but 1/2 a cent lower on a portion of the railway list. At the half-past two board it showed increased strength and animation.

Following table shows the improvement which place in the price of leading railway stocks second board on the 16th inst. and to-day:

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price Change. Includes Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, etc.

Call loans are generally the exception at five are below the rate of the share market, and first class commercial paper at seven per cent.

At the present time the market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, etc.

At the present time the market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

The market is generally quiet, and the price of stocks is somewhat lower than it was a few days since.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever. The jobbing trade was at about previous quotations.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

The market was very inactive and prices ruled altogether nominal. We heard of no cargo sales whatever.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Schools and other Educational Institutions of this State—Interesting Facts and Statistics.

The following synopsis of the twelfth annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, Victor M. Rice, will be found of great interest.

There are 11,618 school houses, the property of the districts, besides those hired from other parties for school purposes.

The estimated value of school houses and sites is: In the cities, \$3,041,081; in rural districts, \$4,908,823.

Total, \$7,949,904. There was expended for cities, and for building, repairing, purchasing and insuring school houses: In cities, \$1,616,900; in rural districts, \$288,288.

Total, \$1,905,188. The number of volumes in the district libraries is reported to be: In cities, 90,174; in rural districts, 151,200.

Total, 241,374. The amount expended for libraries and school apparatus is shown to be \$392,572.

The number of children in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years, as reported from actual enumeration in the rural districts and some of the cities, and reliable estimates in the cities, is 1,207,822.

The number of children reported 618,617 are reported to have attended the common schools of the year—an increase of 58,488 over the number attending in 1864.

In cities, 324 free schools, including Union free schools, and schools in cities and villages made free by special acts—an increase of 71.

In rural districts, 1,451, with an attendance of 54,246. Attending the academies were 20,448.

Academy pupils, 14,912. Total, 35,360. Average enrolled for each of the several terms, 20,884.

The number of teachers employed was 10,377. The average time schools were in session was: In cities, 43 weeks; in rural districts, 30 1/2 weeks.

The whole number of teachers employed was 10,377. The average time schools were in session was: In cities, 43 weeks; in rural districts, 30 1/2 weeks.

The whole number of teachers employed was 10,377. The average time schools were in session was: In cities, 43 weeks; in rural districts, 30 1/2 weeks.

The whole number of teachers employed was 10,377. The average time schools were in session was: In cities, 43 weeks; in rural districts, 30 1/2 weeks.

The whole number of teachers employed was 10,377. The average time schools were in session was: In cities, 43 weeks; in rural districts, 30 1/2 weeks.

The whole number of teachers employed was 10,377. The average time schools were in session was: In cities, 43 weeks; in rural districts, 30 1/2 weeks.

The whole number of teachers employed was 10,377. The average time schools were in session was: In cities, 43 weeks; in rural districts, 30 1/2 weeks.

ON THE ROAD.

Conclusion of the Moody-Osgood Suit—Summing Up of Counsel and Charge of Judge Foster—The Law in Relation to Fast Driving Laid Down—Verdict in Favor of Mrs. Moody for Three Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—FEBRUARY 16. Before Judge Foster.

Pen 18—Mildred A. Moody vs. George A. Osgood. The interesting case was brought to a close yesterday.

The court room was filled by parties desirous of hearing the concluding portions of the case.

At the sitting of the court Mr. James W. Gerard summed up for the defendant. He opened by alluding to the fact that he had to defend a man, while his legal opponent had a woman for his client.

He called the attention of the jury to the necessity of controlling their sympathies for the sex, so that they might not allow them to run away with their judgment.

He dwelt on the recklessness and carelessness of pedestrians in getting in and out of cars, and other public conveyances; and then alluded to the evidence which gave any foundation for the charge of negligence to be applied to the defendant.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

He dwelt on the fact that the defendant was driving through the streets and suburbs. It was necessary that some example should be made of a driver who was so reckless and careless.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Application for New Trials for George Otero and Pollock—The Points of Error.

SUPREME COURT (SPECIAL TERM)—GENERAL TERM. Before Judge Foster, Surrogate, Bernard and Gilbert.

In the case of Jose Otero and Surrogate of Kings county of the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, in the City Park, on the night of November 22, 1865, the counsel for the prisoner made a motion yesterday for a new trial, on the ground of error on the part of the Court.

The counsel set up the following points of error: First—That the Court erred in admitting testimony as to the condition of the body when brought into the presence of the dead body. Such testimony, it was contended, could only be material when regarded as circumstantial evidence, and when it was introduced as evidence of fear was inadmissible; and if this testimony was not sought as circumstantial evidence it was immaterial and improper.

The second point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The third point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The fourth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The fifth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The sixth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The seventh point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The eighth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The ninth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The tenth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The eleventh point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The twelfth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The thirteenth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The fourteenth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The fifteenth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.

The sixteenth point of error set up in submitting the statement of the prisoner to the jury, with a subsequent instruction that it was for them to say whether or not the stains were those of human blood. The question was whether it is competent for a jury to pass upon the nature of stains found upon the clothing of a man accused of murder, unless by a sworn and qualified expert.